THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
O. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1870. NO. 215.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Judd's Short Tariff Bill Introduced.

The House Refuses to Suspend the Rules to Put It on Its Passage—Bill Enforcing Constitutional Amendments—Correspondence Relative to the Big Horn Expedition—The President Peremptorily Forbids Its Departure—Contested Election Cases Decided—Report of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners—Subsidies to Railroads—Sherman on the Income Tax, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1870.

Enforcement of Constitutional Amendments.

The bill enforcing constitutional amendments has gone to a Conference Committee consisting of Senators Stewart, Edmunds and Stockton, and Representatives Bingham, Davis and Kerr. The House bill was in six sections, and simply gave effect to the Fifteenth Amendment. The Senate has amplified it in twenty-one sections, and is one of the most important and comprehensive measures ever put through either branch of Congress. Sections one to thirteen enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, sections fourteen and fifteen punish persons who hold office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, sections sixteen, seventeen and eighteen extend all civil rights to non-citizens, sections nineteen and twenty punish illegal voting at Congressmen in all parts of the Union, and section twenty-one provides how persons deprived of office by refusal to receive legal votes may get their rights. The bill is in exceedingly good shape, notwithstanding that it was subjected to all night hammering. The House branch of the conference committee will accept it in place of the bill from their branch. The full committee had a meeting this evening, at which the discussion turned on the question of adopting or rejecting the last section. This may be taken out, but the other portions will not lose any of their strength in committee, and all its essential provisions except, possibly, those of the last section will become a law in a short time.

The Big Horn Expedition.

The President to-day laid before the Senate a large mass of paper relating to the so-called Big Horn exploring expedition lately organized in Wyoming Territory. It appears that the authorities here have from the first been distrustful of the movement, believing it endangered peace in the Indian country, and would probably result in bringing on new hostilities. A great deal of correspondence took place between Gen. Augur, Gov. Campbell, Gen. Sherman, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker. Some time ago Chief Justice Howe, of Wyoming, came here to get the President's consent to the departure of the expedition. He then said it might go into certain sections on terms specified in that correspondence. General Augur, and on the 15th of April, General Sherman wrote General Sheridan at length on the subject, setting forth the conditions to which the expedition must agree with Augur, and saying the leaders must understand that they cannot ask or expect military aid or protection from the Government for any settlements they may establish in the country they may open. The whole question at issue came up in the Cabinet on the 18th inst., and on the 13th inst. the President peremptorily ordered General Augur to prevent the starting of the expedition if it had not already done so, and similar notification was sent from the Interior Department to Governor Campbell at Cheyenne, who, it is said, had issued the expedition to leave last week Monday. No further orders or permits will be given till the close of the pending negotiations with Red Cloud and other Sioux chiefs, now *en route* for this place.

The "Short" Tariff Bill.

Mr. Judd introduced his "short tariff bill" again to-day as a test of the sentiment of the House upon the question of making a general reduction in duties. The bill cuts down the existing rates about twenty-five per cent. in the aggregate. The vote on suspending the rules to put it on the passage was 102 to 80, showing a fair majority, but not the two-thirds required. The Democratic vote was nearly all for taking up the bill, but a majority of the Republicans were in the negative.

Contested Election Cases.

Several contested election cases were decided to-day. The sub-Committee reported against Eggleston unanimously, and in favor of Adams, Democrat, and also in favor of Adams, Democrat, against Pryor, Democrat, Kentucky, from Kentucky. The latter was quite unexpected.

Report of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

The final report of the Pacific Railroad Commission was laid before the Senate to-day. It is called last October, and the chief features were made public in November. They found that the Union Pacific was required to expend one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars to make the road complete, and had a surplus of stock and bonds amounting in the value of one million eight hundred thousand dollars. The California end was required, beyond bonds, to expend two million seven hundred eighty-two thousand six hundred dollars, and had a surplus of one million dollars in stock and bonds.

Grants of Land to Railroads.

The Senate Railroad Committee, through Mr. Pomeroy did a flourishing business to-day. One of these bills was that introduced by Revels, giving the Atlanta and Chatanooga road ten sections of land per mile for an extension from Meridian, Miss., to New Orleans, and the other the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, in which Pomeroy himself has taken a lively interest for some years, to which twenty sections per mile is given for an extension from the Kansas border to Albuquerque. Both of these were favorably reported.

The Florida Legislature

Met in special session to-day. It is understood their chief business will be to make provision for the funding of the State debt, which is said to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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Mr. Sherman, in a speech he made to-day, took the ground on the constitutionality of the income tax, and said he considered it both wise and essential.

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The President sent in the following nominations: Postmasters—Henry B. Yager, Hudson, Wis.; S. N. Strong, Elkhart, Ind.; Henry A. Bolham, Consul General at Tampico.

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The plan to secure permanent improvements for the protection and reclamation of alluvial lands of the Mississippi valley, was presented in the Senate by Mr. Kellogg, read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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Is to be asked to act as arbiter between the United States and Brazil in the claim for indemnity for the seizure of the whale ship Canada by the latter nation years ago.

ARBITRATION.

The Spanish government has agreed that the case of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall be settled by arbitration.

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It is reported that the President has appoin'ed General Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire, Governor of Idaho. Rated resigned.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, with amendments, a bill granting the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company a continued right of way to Albuquerke and ten sections of land per mile on each side.

Mr. POMEROY reported a substitute for the bill to aid the construction of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad. It grants the right of way and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of a line from York or Meridian, Miss., to New Orleans.

Mr. CAMERON reported a joint resolution to furnish medals to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers who were first to arrive in Washington in April, 1861.

Mr. THAYER offered resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relating to the St. Joseph Railroad, of Missouri, and also in regard to the report of the Commissioners sent out to report upon the final completion of the Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was proceeded with.

The amendment by Mr. CORBETT that male clerks, couriers and copyists in the departments shall be paid the same and no more than the females performing the same duties, was rejected—ayes 6, nays 39.

The pending amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL, placing females, in the matter of compensation, on the same footing with males, was modified upon the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, by adding to it a provision authorizing the heads of departments to appoint females as clerks in any of the classes of clerkships in the departments and adopted, 29 to 11.

Committees of conference were appointed as follows: On the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, Messrs. Sturtevant, Edmunds and Stockton; on the army bill, Messrs. Wilson, Morton and Abbott.

Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate upon the general subject of appropriations to show that the uncertainty as to various items was the real difficulty in regulating the rates of taxation. In proof of this he referred to the fact that the appropriation bills from the House were invariably increased largely in the Senate, while the estimates for the public works, claims for property of loyal people destroyed during the war, Indian service, pensions, &c., were very indefinite. Were not room for the payment of the interest on the public debt, the entire revenue system might be dispensed with. The Finances should be managed, pressed in a direct way for all the special taxes on sales, gross receipts, &c., leaving off the internal taxes, only those on distilled spirits, tobacco, beer, stamps and a small income tax, which, except the latter, were paid almost without complaint or still murmuring. He then reviewed the history of the income tax to show its equitable character.

Mr. CASSERLY followed against the removal of the income tax.

Mr. MORTON said the country demanded the reduction of duties in articles of necessity and the abolition of internal taxes. The people of Congress must meet that demand before adjournment. The bill was then laid aside informally and several amendments were adopted, among others, one by Mr. SHERMAN authorizing the President to send out one or more expeditions to the Arctic seas, to appoint such person or persons as he deems most fitted for the service, and to place on board of the vessels under the command thereof, to use any public vessel that may be employed, a steam launch, not over $10,000, to be expended under the President's direction.

Adopted, yeas 28, nays 25, the VICE PRESIDENT giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

At 4:45 the Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up, considered, and without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills introduced and referred: To detect and punish election frauds. To reduce rates of duty on foreign imports and abolish specific and compound duties. To relieve from taxation the United States the navigation of the St. Lawrence river. For the payment of claims of the Mississippi squadron and their surviving families. Authorizing the survey of the mouth of the Buckey river. For the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. BENNETT, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry as to the extent and character of trade between the United States and British North American Provinces. Rejected.

By Mr. LAFLIN, reciting that the present contract for publishing debates of Congress expires on the 4th of July next, and that while the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of further providing for publishing the debates and reports, a plan should be adopted to subserve the interest of the country. Adopted.

By Mr. WOOD, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report an appropriation to reimburse the city of New York for the outfit of troops furnished the general Government, amounting to nearly one million dollars. The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution was lost.

By Mr. MAYHALL, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report back Mr. Cox's bill for the eight hour law in the government workshops. House refused to second the previous question, 24 to 90, and the resolution was lost.

By Mr. REEVES, calling on the Postmaster General for information relative to pneumatic tubes, &c., of transmitting mail matter by means of pneumatic tubes. House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution was lost over.

Mr. CHURCHILL introduced a bill to exempt vessels engaged in internal and coastwise navigation and fisheries from payment of tonnage duties. Passed.

Mr. GRISWOLD offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the propriety of the cession of the entire county around is admirably located for operating. Considerable excitement prevails here as to the many of our best operators are securing both land and leases. The lands around are generally owned by Pittsburgh and Philadelphia oil companies. So far as we can judge, the prospects here are very encouraging. We have the most extensive and productive oil field yet discovered.

The new well promises to become a productive one if the gas can be controlled. A number of new wells are being commenced and the interest becomes daily more intense. Strangers are other interesting matters I would like to note, but this letter is already too long.

R.

The Oil City *Times* of the 19th says:—The Woodford wells, three in number, better known as the Conewongo wells, located on the opposite side of Oil Creek, from Petrolia, were totally destroyed by fire last evening. The fire was caused by a new hand at one of the wells lighting the derrick lamp, when an explosion occurred, setting fire to the derricks, which are quite close together, and also to a pile of tank containing about 1,000 bbls. of oil. The fire lighted up the whole country around, and was a beautiful sight to the passengers on the cars. The Woodford wells are once the banner flowing well of the oil country, and had been producing a good paying quantity for a long time.

The McConnellsville (Ohio) *Herald* has the following: "We are informed that some four years ago an oil well was bored to the depth of ninety feet, on the top land on Federal Creek. As there was not any indications of oil it was abandoned and remained so until this spring, when they concluded to test it. The pump was put in and started, when to their surprise about five barrels was obtained after the first day's pumping. It was found to be of a quite superior grade and quality—the lightest oil obtained in any of the wells in this region. The oil is much in demand on account of its being so much lighter in color and consequently more valuable. The oil men have the intention to put down some deep wells the present season. We are advised that a number of wells in that vicinity are now being pumped with good results."

The new well at Shamburg, owned by Kemp Bros., R. R. Armor, and F. Schonbiom, is yielding one hundred barrels per day of good green oil, with a prospect of increasing.

Homer McClintock is putting down a well on the flats of Boyd farm. It was located by spiritualists, and is to be "with hazel."

The production of well No. 2 on the Dalzell farm remains unchanged. Large crowds still flock to see it.

The Carpenter well on the Shaw farm, Rouseville, is yielding fifty barrels a day.

The Venture well on West Hickory is producing about four hundred barrels of oil per day.

The Clarion *Republican*, of the 21st, says: We are informed that a twenty-five barrel well was struck on Monday, about one and a half miles above the mouth of the Clarion. It has 100 feet of tubing used, and the oil is flowing through the casing.

The Petroleum Center *Record* says that the old Hunkidori well, on the Egbert farm, has recently been started up, and is now producing four or five barrels of oil per day. It was the property of Captain William Hasson, of Oil City, and was sold a few months ago to the Maple Shade Oil Company. Since the burning of the Coquette well, this company have put in a large boiler and engine to start up seven or eight of the old wells on that farm. In the burning of the Coquette the casing got rather exhausted there is no doubt but it will be a paying investment. The Hunkidori well already has paid for itself from the first oil struck. She throws out about one hundred barrels of water to four or five barrels of oil per day, which would plainly indicate that the oil was there in sufficient quantities to pay for a pumping well.

From the Marietta, Ohio *Register*, we learn that the oil business on Federal Creek is looking up. An old well on the Joy farm, 90 feet deep, abandoned four years ago, some time since began to pump some very fine oil—one day for a while, and has averaged three barrels of light oil a day for some weeks past. It is not considered good for anything when abandoned.

THE ALLEGHENY OIL FIELDS.

The Armstrong run well acts very singularly, according to a correspondent of the East Brady *Independent*. At times the well will almost cease to produce, and will run on in this way for perhaps twenty minutes, and then the oil will come suddenly in a large stream. Persons competent to judge estimate the present production of the well at forty to fifty barrels a day. There are ten rigs completed, two more almost, and quite a number of grades being made, preparatory to the erection of others. New houses are springing up rapidly, and everything looks extremely animated and busy.

The *Independent* gives the following summary in regard to Parker's Landing and other oil-fields on the Allegheny: Parker continues as prosperous as ever. New and important strikes follow each other rapidly, but amid the great excitement produced by the Brady's Island, Dalzell and West Hickory developments, nothing is said about it. However, the quantity of oil is as great as ever, and the facilities for loading and pumping goes steadily on, while everything that has rendered Parker so famous in the past is maintained. It is not long since movements on the Egbert farm, on Scrubgrass, were the subject of much excitement, and so often referred to, but suffice it to say, that enterprise and energy have in no wise diminished, nor has the productiveness of the territory shown any signs of diminishing.

The Murray, on the land of John Marshall, promises to be a paying investment. Owned by Jennings & Brown, the Leonard farm, on land of George Shaw, is doing finely. Product not stated. The Lambing, just operating, will prove good. The New Bell, on the land of George Parker, is being tested. The Lambing well, on land of Hartley, has not been fully pumped and gives indications of being a good well.

The Marshall well, at Emlenton, is down over seven hundred feet, with a splendid show of oil.

Fithian & Co., at Poplar Bottom, are down between six and seven hundred feet, with prospects of a good well.

The Yellow Pine is progressing finely. The sand compares favorably with that of Shamburg. This well would have been finished before this but for the trouble in getting water, this being obviated by sinking the well two hundred and fifty feet deep. We may now soon expect to hear of a vast and extensive territory being developed, which will astonish the old eaters who have been staying here with immense hidden treasure under their feet for the last century. A new well by the same Company will be started in a few days, on Mr. P. Porterfield's farm, about one mile further south. The great Southwestern belt crosses in this immediate vicinity, and we look for rich developments to be made.

The old Fowler well, on the Fowler farm, has just been torpedoed, and it is expected will forwards commenced flowing at the rate of 80 to 100 barrels per day, with only two joints of tubing in through the casing. There are a great many persons at the well watching its movements.

The Mountain well above on the Sullivan tract, in which Judge Sutton, of Indiana, and others are interested, is now pumping at the rate of 40 barrels per day.

This territory is improving as you go up the river. The Cogin farm will soon be a desirable spot for operators.

The Mutual Benefit, in which J. E. Heiner, of Kittanning, Dr. Wm. S. Hazelton and others of Allegheny City are interested, will be down in a few days. This well is located just above the Mountain well, and has a fine sand rock, with good show of oil.

NEW YORK.

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THE HICKSITE QUAKERS.

The yearly meeting of the Hicksite Quakers began at the several Friends' meeting houses in this city and Brooklyn yesterday. The first day's session was only for worship and was public, but the business meetings through the week will be private, and will be held in Rutherford Place.

A MODERN REFORMER.

Rev. Charles B. Smythe opened a Church of his own at Masonic hall yesterday morning. The congregation, comprising about one hundred people, received the pastor with partially suppressed cheers. Singing, in the middle of his sermon, threw his arms above his head, and exclaimed, with enthusiasm: "I have no chains to bind me, no strait jacket cramps me. I have nothing, beloved friends, to prevent me from speaking the truth." He claimed that he was a reformer like Wesley and Whitfield.

NOT DEAD BUT SINKING.

Patrick Murphy, of Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, split his wife's head open with a hatchet. The woman is not dead but sinking.

STATE AID TO SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

A banquet was given last night to some certain Catholic priests, in favor of State aid to sectarian schools.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOR.

The North-German frigate Ancona, now in this harbor, is soon to be joined by two consorts, A Swedish and one or more French war vessels are also expected.

NEW STYLE OF VESSEL.

A naval architect named Dunkin, claims to have constructed a new style vessel, impervious to shot or shell.

OPPOSITION TO THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY.

Surveying parties are busily engaged laying off the route of the proposed National Railroad, from Philadelphia to New York, in opposition to the Camden and Amboy.

ITEMS BY CABLE.

Cable dispatches state that Espartero will finally decline the Spanish crown; that the King of Prussia is sending a present to Napoleon on the result of the plebecite; that the Duke de Grammont has positively instructed the Roman ministers to abstain from interference with the affairs of the Ecumenical Council, and that Napoleon is pleased with refusal to the action of the French Government in the matter of the Pope's guard. Expired that the Greek brigands, before the execution, confessed that they insisted upon kidnapping Americans against the advice of persons high in authority and wielding great influence with the Government of Greece. It is thought that such confessions will grow out of this announcement; that the Russian power was behind the brigands; that customary to light the oil well at night, a pipe extending up through the top of the derrick for the purpose. Time has been saved. From the point where it is attached, the gas was conducted by a rubber hose to the nearest stop-cock being fastened below the same, and left open for the purpose. The opening was instantly made by such, and the gas flowing in this stores as large as an egg were cast. These were set up fifty feet in the air, through the top of the derrick, as if discharged from a catapult. Flat stones of several pounds weight were also thrown from the lighted fire. The joints of the pipe conducting the gas to the engine were also open, and allowed great quantities to escape. We had no desire to make a match or even smoke a cigar in that locality.

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The North-German frigate Ancona, now in this harbor, is soon to be joined by two consorts, A Swedish and one or more French war vessels are also expected.

NEW STYLE OF VESSEL.

A naval architect named Dunkin, claims to have constructed a new style vessel, impervious to shot or shell.

OPPOSITION TO THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY.

Surveying parties are busily engaged laying off the route of the proposed National Railroad, from Philadelphia to New York, in opposition to the Camden and Amboy.

ITEMS BY CABLE.

Cable dispatches state that Espartero will finally decline the Spanish crown; that the King of Prussia is sending a present to Napoleon on the result of the plebecite; that the Duke de Grammont has positively instructed the Roman ministers to abstain from interference with the affairs of the Ecumenical Council, and that Napoleon is pleased with refusal to the action of the French Government in the matter of the Pope's guard. Expired that the Greek brigands, before the execution, confessed that they insisted upon kidnapping Americans against the advice of persons high in authority and wielding great influence with the Government of Greece. It is thought that such confessions will grow out of this announcement; that the Russian power was behind the brigands; that customary to light the oil well at night, a pipe extending up through the top of the derrick for the purpose. Time has been saved. From the point where it is attached, the gas was conducted by a rubber hose to the nearest stop-cock being fastened below the same, and left open for the purpose. The opening was instantly made by such, and the gas flowing in this stores as large as an egg were cast. These were set up fifty feet in the air, through the top of the derrick, as if discharged from a catapult. Flat stones of several pounds weight were also thrown from the lighted fire. The joints of the pipe conducting the gas to the engine were also open, and allowed great quantities to escape. We had no desire to make a match or even smoke a cigar in that locality.

THE OIL REGIONS.

THE WONDERS OF PETROLEUM.

Burning and Gas Wells of Sandy—Steam Superseded—Engine Run by Gas Pressure—New Oil Fields, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., May 17, 1870.

Availing himself of a kind invitation, your correspondent yesterday visited the famed burning and gas wells of Sandy, some fourteen miles southeast of Oil City. These wells are located in Pine Grove township, Venango county, about a mile and a half from Centerville, between Sandy Creek and the east branch of the same.

The Burning well, as it is called, is located on the lands of the Pouring Rock and East Sandy Oil Company of Philadelphia. The well was drilled by the company during 1869, four years since, and attained the depth of about eight hundred and fifty feet. At this depth the tools became fastened and could not be extricated. Tubing had been put in at several stages of the work, and the drilling was resumed at intervals. At the depth indicated the tools were imbedded in a mud vein, supposed to be three feet in thickness.

After various attempts at removal, tubing was finally put in. The gas soon filled this, and burst the seed-bag, and attempting to draw the tubing, 60 feet of the latter dropped into the well, and operations were suspended. The gas, mixed with considerable oil, has continued to be remittingly to escape from the well to present date, with terrific force. Soon after this accident the well was fired by some means, and burned for a long time. In the fall of 1869 Mr. J. B. Benton, one among the best of our practical operators, obtaining a lease of the well from the company, went to work to conquer or tame this irrepressible "spouter." After an expenditure of labor and money in no stinted degree, he succeeded in getting the old well under control, commenced the drilling of a new well a short distance above it, and finished the same during the past winter.

To give a final test of the gas in the new well, that it is only within the last few weeks that they have been enabled to pump it. The force of the gas from the new well is greater than that from the old one, yet, strange to relate, there is no apparent diminishing of force from the well drilled in 1866. Both wells are located in a valley or flat, surrounded on all sides by hills of from seventy-five to one hundred feet.

The new well was pumping for the first time on the day of our visit. And this pumping affair was effected by the queerest arrangement ever beheld by mortal vision. Imagine, if you can, an engine steadily pumping a well of gas, without fuel, or even a boiler. Such is the unshorn fact—no mistake about it. The gas is led from the old well to the engine, a distance of 300 feet, one, by means of an ordinary two-inch iron pipe. The engine house is set on fire, and ignited by the steam pipe, in the same manner as if steam were used. A turn of the screw and off she goes, moving with the speed of a steam engine, without exhaust pipe, or attachment of any kind, steadily and regularly. The engine seems to act as if steam-used, and the escape of the same was as regular as steam.

The gas, after passing at a pressure, we should judge, equivalent to fully sixty pounds of steam, requiring only a small amount of the gas. The force of the gas, as it comes from the wells, was capable of exerting a pressure of fully two hundred pounds to the square inch. The engine could be run at a high degree of speed necessary with perfect safety, that its expansive power was perfect. It is the custom customary to light the oil well at night, a pipe extending up through the top of the derrick for the purpose. Time has been saved. From the point where it is attached, the gas was conducted by a rubber hose to the nearest stop-cock being fastened below the same, and left open for the purpose. The opening was instantly made by such, and the gas flowing in this stores as large as an egg were cast. These were set up fifty feet in the air, through the top of the derrick, as if discharged from a catapult. Flat stones of several pounds weight were also thrown from the lighted fire. The joints of the pipe conducting the gas to the engine were also open, and allowed great quantities to escape. We had no desire to make a match or even smoke a cigar in that locality.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cotton Shipments Via the Suez Canal—Confirmation of the Reported Iberian Union—Postmaster General of France Dangerously Injured—Trial of Conspirators in France—The Japanese Social and Commercial Isolation—The Production of Santoz Cotton—The Constituent Cortes—Cuban Affairs—The Dissolution of the Reichsrath—Late South American News—War Imminent in the Argentine Republic, &c., &c.

Cotton Shipments by the Suez Canal.

LONDON, May 23.—Late dispatches from Bombay state that nearly half the cotton now shipped from Ind

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Ronsten, Wm., Dravosburgh, Pa.	3
Bronzel, W., Newburgh, N. Y.	3
Meyers, Mary, Marisboro, Ohio	3
McClain, Geo. D., Butler, Mo.	3
Nelson, Maggie, Frankford Springs, Pa.	3
Shaffer, W., Agricultural College, Pa.	3
Willis & Co., C., New York	3

EXCITEMENT.—A stray mule, without bridle or saddle, created considerable excitement on Fifth Avenue last evening.

CENTRAL INCLINE PLANE.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at three o'clock to-day for the purpose of electing a board of directors.

A DOG SHOT.—A dog belonging to a man named Kutzer, bit a man named McAdams, in the Eighth Ward, on Sunday, and was shot by the police.

PROMISING.—The grass crop is unusually promising in this section of the State. The growth is every where luxuriant. With a favorable summer, we should have cheap hay all Winter.

OPERA CHAINS.—These chains, which have lately come into fashion and are becoming more popular every day, are constantly kept in stock by W. G. Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue, opposite Masonic Hall.

CONVALESCENT.—Mr. John Wilson, President of the Central Board of Education, who was severely injured by a frightened horse some long since, we are pleased to state, has entirely recovered, and will be able to attend the meeting of the Board to-day.

ROWDYISM.—The Sixth Ward produced a number of fights on Sunday afternoon, and about four o'clock, in the vicinity of Elm street, one witness states that brick bats flew about like hail stones, and the police were scarcely able to quell the disturbance.

WEAK EYES.—Any of our readers who are suffering from weak eyes or dimness of vision would do well to look to their own interest by consulting W. G. Dunseath, Optician, 56 Fifth avenue, who keeps a good stock of the celebrated *Scotch Pebble Spectacle*, which will undoubtedly improve the sight.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Officer Harrison Burger yesterday made information before Mayor Brush charging Peter McQuirter with selling liquor on Sunday. A summons was issued. Several other tavern keepers were retained for violating the law and informations will be lodged to-day.

SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of the Central Board of Education will be held for the purpose of making arrangements for the observance of Decoration Day. It is intended, we believe, to close the schools on that day, and the Central Board having been invited to attend in a body, will determine to-day whether they will do so or not.

LECTURE BY H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq.—This distinguished lawyer, now United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will lecture this evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, in their rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth streets, on "The Literary Character of the Bible." Seats are free, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

PETTY LARCENY.—Officers Harrison Miller and Charles Havia last evening arrested a boy named Michael Fay, aged ten years, for the larceny of a box of dried herrings. They found him near the Court House, and when observed by the officers he took up the box and ran. The little fellow stated that another lad had given him the box, telling him that he had found them on Liberty street. He was locked up for a few hours and then released. The box was marked, "F. Deller, Indiana, Pa."

CHANGE OF TIME.—We have heard so often from those we meet in our business rounds, of the great inconvenience they are put to, on account of finding any one who keeps reliable time in the city, also, of the great necessity of more accurate American time-keepers. Now we think, in both cases, that the want has been fully supplied by W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, who both keeps standard time and standard time-keepers. The watches he keeps are of the United States Watch Co.'s manufacture, which are said to be the most reliable and accurate time keepers extant.

Merited Punishment.

Yesterday's paper contained an account of the doings of two roughs at the house of Mrs. Blue, on Etna street, on Sunday, and also an account of their arrest, notwithstanding one of them had to be pursued to Allegheny. Yesterday morning the offenders—Michael Fadie and Michael Hershey—were brought before His Honor, and it being clearly established that Mrs. Blue had been dreadfully abused, the accused were visited with condign punishment, in the shape of fines of $50 and costs. Hershey paid the fine and was released, but Fadie, the man who was pursued to Allegheny, before being arrested, was sentenced to the Workhouse for sixty days. Officer O'Mara took him up. The passing strange with the roughs how the Mayor can impose such severe penalties, but His Honor is getting used to it, to make this statement for the benefit of roughs.

An Old Offender Arrested.

Some two or three weeks ago, one Oliver up for drunkenness. In the [illegible] after he had been discharged, a "key tab," bearing the name of a prominent citizen and a member of the Select Council, was found. Subsequently it was ascertained that this citizen had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, a bunch of keys, a five dollar bill and some small change. Later, officer Bloom, who had charge of the case, recovered the watch at a pawn shop. A description of the person pawning the watch tallied precisely with Graham, in whose possession the "key tab" was found, and accordingly information was made against him for larceny, and on May 6th a warrant was issued for his arrest. He managed to elude apprehension, however, until Sunday night, when officer Warren captured him. Yesterday he had a hearing before Mayor Brush, and in default of the required bail was committed to jail for trial.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

A Serious Charge Against a Police Officer.

George Snyder, yesterday, made a serious charge against George Scoff, a police officer, and if the allegations of the prosecutor be true, the officer was guilty of most unwarrantable treatment of a prisoner. The information was made before Alderman McMasters, and Snyder alleged that the defendant, who is a policeman, came to his house without a warrant, took him out upon the street and then committed a most unjustifiable assault and battery, throwing him upon the pavement and striking his head and bruising him severely. Scoff was arrested, waived a hearing and gave bail for court.

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Last Parade.

This evening it is likely the last meeting of the Firemen's Association of Pittsburgh will be held. The meeting is called for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to negotiate for the sale of the furniture belonging to the Association and now in their hall, City Building. But more especially is the meeting to determine whether or not the old volunteer fire department, *entire*, shall turn out with the grand procession of the civic and military on Decoration Day. This is intended as the last public procession of the old volunteer fire department, which we are assured will be followed by elegant and costly apparatuses handsomely decorated. The Chief Engineer of the Volunteer Department, John H. Hare, Esq., announced that the Companies will all turn out, and the meeting this evening, which, as stated, will likely be the last, is to make suitable and definite arrangements for the turn out. The parade will doubtless be one of the grandest features of the monumental procession.

THE RACE IN THE RAIN.

The Opening of the Aquatic Season Yesterday—The Three Mile Race Between Denmarsh and Moore—Denmarsh the Winner—Time 23:40.

The aquatic season opened yesterday by a three mile race between Denmarsh and Moore, over the Upper Monongahela course, and resulted in the victory of the former. Time 23:40. Moore came in forty seconds later.

THE MEN.

Nicholas Denmarsh is a member of the McKee club, and a local oarsman of considerable celebrity, having participated in a number of races on the Monongahela. He is upwards of forty years of age, and is a man of considerable muscle. His weight on the morning of the race was a trifle less than one hundred and fifty pounds, and he had been training for some time. He rowed in the elegant new pair-oared boat of the McKee club, mention of which has previously been made, and in this respect probably had some advantage over his opponent, who rowed in a wooden boat.

Moore, like his opponent, is one of the [illegible] of the Southside, and is somewhat younger and considerably lighter, his weight being a trifle less than one hundred and forty. He is, however, well provided with a boat properly adapted to his weight, in which he could pull a much better race than he did yesterday.

THE RACE.

It was thought by many that the severe storm yesterday would cause another postponement of the race, but in this they were happily disappointed, for there was no postponement on account of the weather. Notwithstanding the fact of the heavy rain there was a large crowd in the vicinity of Joseph street at six o'clock yesterday afternoon—some with umbrellas and some without. The crowd was made up principally of South Side friends of the parties, as the aquatic sports of the city were generally of the opinion that the race would not probably take place. There was no interference of outside parties, and the race was the "squarest" that ever took place on the Upper Monongahela course. John Hammitt was referee, and Hugh Duffy, of the Chamberlain club, and John Carrol, of the McKee club, judges.

At seven o'clock the referee visited the boat houses of the contestants, and asked if they were ready or wished to have the race postponed on account of the weather. They both replied that they were ready, and wished to row the race regardless of the weather.

The contestants made their appearance at the foot of Joseph street, at 7:20 P. M., and the word "go" was given. At the start Moore took the lead slightly, but was soon overtaken by Denmarsh, and for a short distance the pair were close and the betting, which had been before in favor of Denmarsh, became about even. At the foot half mile Denmarsh was four lengths ahead, and in a mile was fully seven lengths beyond his antagonist. Denmarsh turned the buoy still further in advance, and [illegible] short rest before his opponent came up. He then pulled down rapidly, although Moore rowed pluckily, and did not give him a chance to stop again until they reached the starting point. Denmarsh came in in twenty-three minutes and forty seconds from the time of starting, and Moore was forty seconds later.

The race was satisfactory to all who witnessed it, and a few more this season of a like sort will bring up the interest in boat racing to its former standard in this city.

WILKINSBURG AND EDGEWOOD.

Application for an Independent School District—Appointment of Commissioners.

On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, attorneys for petitioners, presented a petition signed by numerous citizens of Wilkins township, praying for the formation of the territory upon which they reside into a separate and independent school district, with the following bounds, to wit: On the west, the line of the city of Pittsburgh; on the south, starting from said line, by a line parallel with the northern boundary of Wilkins township, far enough south to include the lands of Dr. J. S. King, till it strikes a ravine between the lands of Dr. King and James Swissbelm; thence following said ravine to road which crosses it midway between the Duquesne Coal Company's tipple and James McKelvy's residence; thence along said road to the foot of the hill, north of James McKelvy's residence; thence in a northerly direction, crossing the turnpike at a point between the residence of George Johnston and the land of Wilkinsburg, thence by a line northerly so as to include the lands of Johnston and W. H. Devore; thence in a westerly direction to the city line, so as to include the lands of Alexander Nimick.

The petitioners pray the appointment of Commissioners to view the premises and report to the court, at its next term, the bounds of the proposed new district, either according to the bounds set forth in this petition, or such other bounds as they may think advisable, together with their opinion on the expediency of establishing or not establishing the same, in pursuance of the terms of the supplement to the school law, approved May 8, 1855, and of the first supplement thereto, approved April 11, 1862.

The Court made the following order: "And now, May 21, 1870, the within petition being filed in open Court, where, upon the same is ordered to be filed, and the Court appoint Robert Clingston, George G. Negley and Thomas Aiken, commissioners to view the premises named in said petition and report to the Court at its next term, the bounds of the proposed new district, either according to the bounds set forth in this petition, or such other bounds as they may think more advisable, together with their opinion on the expediency of establishing such new district."

The boundaries above set forth, as we are informed, comprise what is now known as the Wilkinsburg sub-district, or nearly so—the alterations being but slight. The proposed new district includes Wilkinsburg and Edgewood, both flourishing suburban villages, which are rapidly increasing in population. The present school facilities are entirely inadequate to the wants of the community, and the people are greatly inconvenienced in consequence, being compelled to send their children to private schools and academies, and to such public schools as are fit and accessible in other districts. Wilkins township, which now comprises one school district, the latter portion of the borough of Braddock) extends from the city line on the west, to Turtle Creek on the east and is one of the largest and wealthiest townships in the county. The portion proposed to be cut off has ample population for a first class graded school, and the demands for better educational facilities have become most urgent. The township having large, tax-paying property residing at points remote from the village, oppose the erection of a building suitable for grading the classes, because their children could not attend it. Hence the necessity has been forced upon the residents in the villages named, to apply to the court for a separate district, which will enable them to build a suitable house, and support it at their own proper cost. The petition is signed by over seventy tax-payers, and perhaps not half of those favorable to the project, got an opportunity to sign the paper. The people are unanimously in favor of the new district, realizing that it opens up to them the only way for obtaining suitable means and facilities for the education of their children. Every friend of the common school system in this district, will welcome this opportunity for collecting, under one roof, some two hundred children of school age, who are now virtually deprived of those educational facilities which the law contemplates and requires.

The Commissioners are gentlemen of intelligence and probity, and being well informed in regard to the requirements of the school law, will give this matter the consideration which its importance demands, and make such report as their best judgment shall dictate.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Reputable Citizen of New Castle Gets Married on Wednesday and Disappears Mysteriously on Friday—Description of the Missing Man—Reward Offered.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Marcus L. Reynolds, a very worthy citizen of New Castle, Lawrence county, and son of Mr. John F. Reynolds, an old and wealthy resident of that place, disappeared from his friends in the most mysterious manner, and under the most painful circumstances, as he had been married to Miss Emma Thomas, on the Wednesday evening previous, and had every preparation made for a wedding trip to Blairsville, in Indiana county, where his wife had numerous relations residing. Having been afflicted with the ague, and having had a chill on Sunday, his physician advised a postponement of the proposed tour. The advice was heeded, and the trip put off until the following Monday. Thursday he remained at home with his wife, and on Friday left so much better that he concluded to leave on Saturday for Blairsville. Accordingly he sent a note down to his father, telling him of his intention and subsequently visited his father's yard, and bade the family all an affectionate farewell, promising to return about the 30th—next Monday. This was about ten o'clock on Friday morning. Leaving the house of his father, he was joined going in the direction of the [illegible] school, approved May 8, 1855, and of the latter supplement thereto, approved April 11, 1862.

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The following is a description of the missing man: Six feet high; full black beard, and fair complexion; twenty-six years of age; dressed in green barred pants, black coat, and low round hat. A suitable reward is offered for any information as to his whereabouts, and his distressed friends will be deeply thankful to any one who will take the trouble to write them of any fact connected with his movements or fate after leaving home.

Mr. Reynolds was very comfortably situated, having a house of his own, furnished before his marriage, and ready for occupancy, and other property beside. He was a very worthy and reputable citizen, and was perfectly sound in the matter of his pecuniary circumstance, under these circumstances, naturally filled the minds of his friends with the most painful apprehensions. The first supposition was that he had been murdered, and hence the very thorough searches that were made for his body. The thought that he had committed suicide was also entertained, but the failure to find the body dispelled this idea in a measure. It is generally believed now that he became deranged and wandered off, probably taking the cars for this city, as above stated.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Proposed Female College—Meeting of the Board of Control, yesterday Afternoon—Important Steps Taken.

It is evident, at last, that our Presbyterian friends really mean to have an institution for the education of girls, that shall be both worthy of their own wealth and position, and numbers in this community, and suited to the pressing demands of the hour.

The trustees of this proposed college held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was full of interest and promise. A large number of the members of the board were present, and the sentiment which seemed to animate all hearts and run through all the speeches was *"Let us all rise up and build."* In other words, the meeting meant "business."

In the absence of the President, Mr. Laughlin, Judge Sterrett presided. The Executive Committee, who have recently been soliciting funds, though as yet but a small portion of the field has been thoroughly canvassed, report $45,000 actually subscribed, with enough more virtually pledged to carry the sum to $60,000. That was felt to be encouraging. The Board was, in the strength of so much already secured, the unanimous conviction was that a beginning must be made at once, and the institution put in effective operation at the earliest moment. To this end two important committees were appointed.

The first of these committees was charged with the duty of examining and reporting on *location*. They are to look the whole ground over, and recommend to the Board what, in their judgment, is the most eligible situation for an institution of the kind contemplated. The committee consists of Rev. Dr. Laughlin, Mr. Slagle, Dr. Brown, Mr. Joseph Dilworth and Mr. Johnson. The second committee, appointed, will have any special interest in, or suggestions to make in regard to the location, can now communicate with these gentlemen. It will have to be done promptly, for the question will be finally decided very soon.

The second committee consists of Rev. Dr. Howard, Mr. Scovel, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Noble and Prof. Wilson. This committee is to ascertain and report what can be done toward securing teachers to put the College in motion the coming Autumn.

Now all this looks like work-like work that is going to be a success. And if the earnest endeavors of these men, who are freely giving of their time and toil and money to lay the foundations of a female institution [illegible] here in the midst of us, shall be vigorously seconded by the multitudes in these cities, who have not only the obligations common to all good citizens and christians, but immediate personal interests at stake, such a college may be established as will, in a very short time, preclude the necessity of sending our daughters abroad to be educated, and prove a blessing unspeakable to many generations yet to [illegible]. This movement will be watched, and [illegible] indication of its triumph will be [illegible] cled with delight.

The trustees will hold an adjourned meeting [illegible] stor's study of the First Presbyterian [illegible] two o'clock Monday afternoon, June [illegible] Church, A [illegible] 6th.

Alleged Felonious Assault.

[illegible] oun made information before Mr. D. K. Cas[illegible] yesterday, charging James R. Mayor Brush [illegible] ns assault and battery. Case Hays with felonio[illegible] th that at Mifflin township information sets [illegible] accused fired three shots on Sunday last, and [illegible] deponent with the intention of killing him. [illegible] We mentioned having the facts at case yesterday, and [illegible] we could under the hand had to do the best [illegible] version of the circumstances. The correct [illegible] was Mr. Calhoun fair appears to be about as follows: [illegible] neighbor Hays was riding horseback and when [illegible] accused, it is his intention to [illegible] the latter, and fired as alleged, stepped out from behind [illegible] the assailant at him. The [illegible] horse so frightened Mr. Calhoun [illegible] that he reared and threw Mr. Calhoun off, [illegible] Hays then got behind the horse and [illegible] fired a second time, when Mr. Calhoun, believing he intended to kill him, ran away. He [illegible] pursued and fired at again, without a [illegible] however. Then it seems Hays mounted the horse and rode off, but soon came to the end of the lane he took, and jumping off the horse escaped. The accused resides in Fayette county, to which place officer Peter Dressler has gone in search of him. It is stated that an old feud existed between the parties, which probably accounts for Mr. Calhoun believing that Hays intended to kill him.

TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM.

Strange Freaks of Lightning—Dwellings Struck in Allegheny and Sewickley—Hail and Rain.

The most terrific thunder storm of the season raged over this city and vicinity soon after daylight Monday morning. The rain in this city was very heavy, accompanied by vivid lightning and most terrific peals of thunder.

The stable attached to the residence of James Frazier, Esq., corner Western avenue and Frazier street, Allegheny, was struck by lightning. The fluid entered by the cupola, carrying away the spire, or flag staff, and depositing it as a distance of more than three hundred feet from where it stood. The corner of the lightning was down through the cupola, shattering to slivers one of the heavy timbers forming the square, thence to the roof, ripping up a course fully three feet wide, tallying two rafters and literally reducing them to splinters; passing down the water conductor, and deflecting into a signboard, splitting open the casing, and melting the water pipe connection with the cistern, passed into the ground. Strange to say, notwithstanding the boy left was full of hay and straw, there was no fire communicated. The man in attendance at the stable, as well as the horse and cow, were prostrated by the concussion, but no serious damage was done.

At Edgeworth Station, near Sewickley, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, the chimney of the residence of Robert P. Sevin, Esq., was struck by lightning, and several bricks were knocked off.

Hail, in light quantities, fell in this city, and in large and heavy quantities at McKeesport and vicinity, but no serious damage was done.

In the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, another heavy storm passed over the city, and the rain came down in torrents. The clouds were exceedingly black and lowering, and the gas had to be lighted as early as half past four o'clock.

AT ANDERSON'S STEEL WORKS.

About 4 o'clock the lightning caused quite a commotion at the steel works of Anderson & Woods, corner of Ross street and First avenue. The flag pole over the works was struck and shivered to pieces, and the roof in the vicinity of the pole was slightly damaged. There were some thirty-eight men employed in the works, and all were more or less shocked, although none were seriously injured. Mr. Daniel Atterbury, who was standing on Ross street, opposite the works, was stunned and fell to the pavement, but soon recovered and was able to walk home.

RUMORS.

There were also rumors in the city last evening that slight damage had been done at Best's Glass Works and the Novelty Works on the South Side.

A TREE SPLINTERED.

At Minersville a short distance from the car station, the lightning struck a tree and splintered it, but no further damage was done in that locality.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A Man Garroted and Relieved of $1,500.

Last evening, shortly after six o'clock, a man giving his name as John Hickenmeil visited the Mayor's office in a wild state of agitation and reported that he had been garroted and robbed of $1,500 a few minutes before. He stated that he was a stranger in the city, belonging in Union county, Pa.; that he was a rafisman by occupation, and had arrived here on Sunday night, on board of John Pierpont's stone boat. Now, he knew he had the money—$1,500—with him. It was money he had "saved up," and when leaving home he took it with him, intending to go into business in the oil regions. On arriving at Titusville he changed his mind, and concluded to make a trip to Pittsburgh, and see if he could not invest in some other equally profitable business. Up to this time he carried the money—which consisted of one fifty and the balance twenty dollar notes in his boot, but at Titusville he purchased a large pocket book and placed it therein. When on the boat he counted the money and found that, on arriving here he put it in his book and placed the wallet in his inside vest pocket. Yesterday afternoon he met four or three fellows in Virgin alley. They became very intimate with him, treated several times, and then, it seems, took him over into the Twelfth ward, treating several times, meanwhile. Hickenmeil says he was drunker than ever before in his life. Returning to the lower part of the city, he says he paid for a "sausage and lunch and beer" for the whole party—three besides himself—after which they again started out on a stroll. It seems, from his statement, that they entered a lot and alley—cherry alley, possibly—and, it being dark—a thunder storm prevailing at the time—he was choked him against the wall, took his money and run. He says the whole three choked him and prevented him from making any outcry.

Officer Moon, as soon as he learned the facts, started in pursuit of the suspected parties, who, it is alleged, are adepts in the profession. Before long he had arrested one of them, Harry Clymer by name, and lodged him in the lock up. Sometime afterward Hickenmeil, who had become nearly sobered, was taken to the cell occupied by Clymer, in order to identify him as one of the parties who was drinking with him during the time of the robbery. The others had not been apprehended at last accounts, but officer Moon will not give up the ship while there is the least hope.

—Since the above was written the two other alleged robbers have been arrested and incarcerated in the watch-house. Their names are Philip Wills and Wm. Daft. The arresting officers aver that they have a good case on the accused.

REV. J. S. DICKERSON, D.D.

His First Sermon in Southern Boston.

The Boston [illegible], of Monday week, contains an abstract of the first sermon delivered [illegible] Dickerson, D.D., before his new congregation in the South Baptist Church, South Boston, on the preceding Sabbath. Its notice of the sermon is preceded by the following complimentary remarks:

"Rev. J. S. Dickerson, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has recently accepted a call to the pastorate of this church, having been elected, corner of Broadway and F streets, commenced his labors yesterday. Quite a large congregation attended the services. Rev. Dr. Dickerson is a man of culture and good address, though he evidently does not seek to gain popularity by a labored style of by loquacious softly-spoken human frailties. He is emphatically an earnest preacher of the truth, and, based on the authority of his hearers, as he plainly and forcibly proclaims the vital doctrines of the word of God.

Dr. Dickerson presented [illegible] ments. He [illegible], and his discourse is spoken of as able and pointed. He [illegible] to speak briefly, as he had proceeded as far as Thirty-third street, he left his friend and started back, managing by some means to get into a buggy, which was not all he had the skirts of his fine blue [illegible] torn off and was arrested as a runaway before the Deputy Mayor, who yesterday morning fined him three dollars and costs, after which he returned to the Red Onion Hotel, with a short coat.

FINED.

Jeremiah Collins and Pat Tiernan were fined two dollars and costs each for getting drunk on Sunday and falling into the hands of the police. John Clancy, who was not quite so intoxicated, managed to get off by paying one dollar fine.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.

Mary McCormick was committed to jail for thirty days, an information charging her with habitual drunkenness having been made by Robert Power.

CROSS SUITS.

John Grinnell alleges that he was severely threatened by Tobias Smith and Tilla Smith, both of Versailles, and for the aforesaid threats the accused paid a dollar and costs each.

Tilla, as soon as the above case was settled, responded with a charge of surety of the peace against Grinnell. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

ROMANTIC.

Thomas F. Mahan charged Clara Mahan, a woman claiming to be his wife, with larceny by bailee. He says that he loaned Clara a locket which was a keepsake of a former wife, and that she refused to give it up. At the hearing the locket was restored to Thomas, and the case was settled.

[Before Deputy Mayor Cartwright.]

CROSS SUITS.

A man, named Barker, sued Christ Hauss for assault and battery, and the case was, after a hearing, dismissed. Hauss then commenced the old suit against Barker for assault and battery. The suits originated in a collision of vehicles on the Greensburg pike.

ALLEGHENY.

APPOINTED.—Chief Engineer Crow has been appointed Deputy Fire Marshal for Allegheny City.

ILL.—Alderman Mullin, of the Fourth ward, is again confined to his room, suffering from rheumatism. The Alderman has been greatly troubled for one or more with this disease, and although the best physicians have been summoned they appear to afford him only temporary relief.

NEW SCALES.—For more than a week past the public scales in the Diamond have been out of operation, owing to some derangement. Yesterday morning Mr. Keeler put in a new scale, which has been accurately adjusted by General Barnes, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

BEING REPAIRED.—The foot walks of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, are now being repaired. Many of the planks had become entirely worn down, making the walk unfit for travel, and even dangerous. This improvement is fully appreciated by those having occasion to cross the bridge.

SEVERE INJURY.—A little girl about four years of age, while playing on the front steps of a dwelling on Federal street, above North avenue, yesterday afternoon, fell from the steps and rolled into a cellar, the door of which had been carelessly left open. The girl was severely, but not dangerously injured.

COMMENCED.—Workmen commenced on yesterday morning to prepare the stones for the foundation of the fence to be constructed around City Hall square. The work has been long delayed for some reason or other, and we are pleased to see that it has at last begun. When completed it will add greatly to the appearance of the square.

A SINGULAR REQUEST.—A man named Martin Connolly entered the Mayor's office yesterday morning, and when he observed that that official was at leisure, came up and stood before his desk, and stated that he had been unable to obtain employment. He was discouraged with the indolent life he was leading, and desired to go to the workhouse, where he would have plenty to eat and plenty of work. The Mayor complied with this singular request, recommending the unfortunate man by committing him sixty days. He took his own commitment and started for Claremont on the first train.

A LAND SLIDE.—For some two or three weeks past, there has been a gradual land slide on the north side of the Federal street road, near the Observatory. About one half of the road for a considerable distance has slid down the hill, and great damage has been done. Two houses have been more or less damaged, and the occupants fearing that they might be destroyed, were compelled to move. The stables cannot be repaired, but must be taken down, as the foundation walls are cracked, and have moved some distance down the hill. Those occupying houses adjoining the scene of the slide, fear that it may extend to their property, and some are already preparing for this, by erecting spring walls in front of their dwellings. This occurrence has depreciated the value of property somewhat in the immediate neighborood, as it is feared that the slide may become general. The Street Commissioner has already taken action in the matter, and preparations are being made to have a board walk erected, in order to render the place safe to pedestrians.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Lutheran Church, now in course of erection on the corner of Madison avenue and Liberty street, is rapidly approaching completion. The inside work is almost completed, with the exception of the pews, and the church will be ready for occupancy in a short time. The woodwork of the steeple has been finished, and is now ready for slating, which will be commenced in a day or two. This church is one of the neatest structures in the city, and speaks well for the energy and enterprise of the membership. The congregation have offered their present building, located on Main street, for sale, but have not yet disposed of it.

RESIGNED.—Henry Paulus, yesterday handed in his resignation as Assessor of the Fifth ward. He was compelled to take this course because the duties of the office conflicted too much with his business, which has so increased, that it requires all his time. Mr. Paulus filled the office with credit to himself, and has given entire satisfaction to the residents of the ward. His successor, we are pleased to state, is John E. Kennedy, captain of the night force, who received his commission on yesterday. Mr. Kennedy is an old resident of the ward, and by his genial manners has succeeded in gaining a large circle of friends and acquaintances. That he will fill the position satisfactorily and ably, we have not the least doubt. We congratulate Mr. Kennedy on his good fortune, and wish him success in his new field.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

The peace which has reigned for a short time in the Ketterly family, was suddenly broken on Sabbath evening. Frank Ketterly was not in the best of humor, and his wife Fredericka offending him, he attacked her and beat her in a cruel manner. Yesterday morning she repaired to the office of the above magistrate, and after relating the circumstances, made information against her husband for assault and battery. Frank has been in the habit of beating his wife along on a regular, and has always been conduct he has already served a term in the workhouse, and is not unacquainted with the county jail. This does not, however, appear to reform him, and he will likely again suffer the punishment he richly deserves.

A DANGEROUS THREAT.

An information was made on yesterday before Alderman Bolster, against Charles Streib for surety of the peace, on oath of Jacob Schneider. The parties reside in the same house in the Fourth ward, and had some difficulty between them on Saturday night, in the course of which Streib is alleged that the accused threatened to decapitate him. A warrant was issued.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Henry Schultz, a constable in the Third ward, preferred a charge of larceny by bailee, yesterday, against Charles Perot. The accused entor had lived for some time in one of the defendant's houses, and a few days ago moved his household goods to another house, neglecting to call for it soon. Yesterday he intended to remove them, but the accused would not allow him, hence the information. A warrant was issued.

DISORDERLY.

Charlotte Young made information yesterday before Alderman Bolster, against George David for disorderly conduct, alleging that the accused called her all kinds of vile and obscene names. Both parties were locked out.

[Before Alderman Bowden.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Catharine Hanlon lodged complaint yesterday before the above magistrate, against a man named Smith, for assault and battery, alleging that the accused caught hold of her arm, and gave her several blows. The parties reside in the same house, located in the Fifth ward. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Arent.]

AN UNFORTUNATE TRANSACTION.

William Bault, a horse jockey, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct, yesterday, before Alderman Arent, against —— Kolbrecht. The difficulty arose from some horse transaction, which the parties had before them about a week ago. The case was amicably settled.

SOUTH SIDE.

ARRIVED.—The telegraphic arrangements for the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, were completed yesterday, and will be arranged in time to have the opening of the plane take place on Thursday next.

THE BIRMINGHAM SUICIDE.—Ferdinand Kaufield, brother-in-law of Frederick Kaufield, was the name of the man who committed suicide in Birmingham on Saturday last. At one time the deceased was a constable of Birmingham.

DIED SUDDENLY.—Francis Sanbey, a citizen of East Birmingham, died suddenly at an early hour yesterday morning. He was about sixty-five years of age, and leaves a large family. He was also the possessor of a large amount of property.

FLOWERS FOR DECORATION DAY.—The ladies of the South Side met in Shaffer's Hall, Birmingham street, yesterday afternoon, and made preparations for procuring flowers for Post No. 15 G. A. R. Flowers should be sent in not later than 8 o'clock on Monday evening, as the Post intend starting to the graveyards at 7 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Christian Gronner, a young man employed in the Sligo Iron Mill, Monongahely borough, met with a very painful accident, yesterday afternoon. While running a pair of steam shears, a sheet of iron struck him in the thigh, lacerating the flesh and bruising and mashing the bone in a painful manner. He was taken to his home in South Pittsburgh, where a physician was called to attend him. At last accounts he was as comfortable as possible.

WOMAN INJURED BY A COAL TRAIN.—On Monday evening Mrs. Hoofing, residing in [illegible] township, while on her way to [illegible] of potatoes on the coal train on Jones [illegible] was dragged under the cars, and in attempting [illegible] was so severely [illegible] necessary, and [illegible] ally to such an extent [illegible] of.

Fatal Accident.

[illegible] William Ulmin, aged [illegible] with a probable fatal accident [illegible] Ulmin, a resident of [illegible] been on a visit to his sisters [illegible] and was riding on the [illegible] on Barley's coal railroad, [illegible] the township. By some mis[illegible] fully fell between the wheels, [illegible] his legs being across the rails. The [illegible] over both, cutting off one entirely [illegible] the other. He [illegible] removed to the residence of his sister and [illegible] Dr. Irwin, Jr. It was thought that [illegible] could not survive, though at last accounts he was still living. The unfortunate young man is a [illegible] by occupation, and the only support of his aged father, and in fact the entire family, an older brother having been killed at Harpertstown, on the Pan Handle railroad, not long since, by jumping off the last cars while in motion.

A SPECK OF RIOT.

Row at Mansfield.

Saturday evening, about six o'clock, some drunken coal miners had a slight disturbance in a saloon at Mansfield, near the car station. Officer Clark, who was on hand promptly, succeeded in quelling it without much difficulty. Some time afterwards the officer was notified that the same parties had visited another tavern and inaugurated a row which was in progress. Hurrying to the saloon referred to, he found the two drunken miners aforementioned hard at it. He interfered, separated them, and putting the "nippers" on one, handed him into the custody of the other fellow escorted both to the office of Squire Wm. Hill. Information for disorderly conduct was lodged against the pair and after a hearing Justice Hill fined them. The fellow who had the "nippers" on, is here for the benefit of roughs in Mansfield, that at the last session of the Legislature the provisions of the bill relating to the punishment of drunks and disorderlies in the borough of South Pittsburgh was extended to Mansfield, and the township in which it is located, and Justice Hill means to deal with offenders according to the law invested in him.

But to return. The parties arrested were unable to pay the fines imposed, and the officer took them to a box car on the Pan Handle Railroad, which was temporarily used as the County Jail. While so confined a party of their friends came up and wanted to open the cars, but the officer warned them that they did so at their peril, whereupon they desisted. It is said that the object of the party was about starting to the city with the prisoners, when they paid their fines and were discharged.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Thomas Cosgrove, another committed to this magistrate of the doings of Bridget Dougherty, of "Limerick," Bridget was up for disorderly conduct

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 23, 1870.

The local money market continues easy, with but little doing in discounts, which are still quotable at current rates. There is a good deal of paper offering in small amounts. In local stocks there is no movement worthy of note.

In the New York financial market there are no new features to present. The accumulation of currency in the banks and in hands of outside parties is becoming burdensome from the difficulty of obtaining temporary employment for it upon prime collaterals, even at low rates of interest. Call loans are freely offered to a large amount in the aggregate at 4@5 per cent., and exceptional transactions are made upon government securities at 3 per cent.

—The steamship Donau, from New York on Saturday for Europe, took out $350,000 in specie.

—Foreign exchange was inactive, as is usual on steamer days. The nominal price of the best bankers 60 days' sterling bills is 109½; do. at short sight 110¼.

—The stock market showed a good degree of animation; the dealings were generally distributed, and prices of many of the most active shares improved. Governments were without important change in rates, with a moderate business.

The following is the latest advices concerning the cotton movement are taken from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending May 20. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 41,051 bales, against 38,206 bales last week, 37,936 bales the previous week, and 50,164 bales three weeks since, making the aggregate since September 1, 1869, up to date, 2,719,023 bales, against 2,620,252 bales for the same period in 1868-9, an increase this season over last season of 98,771 bales.

—The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday afternoon says: The money market has worked with extreme ease throughout the day at rates last given. The bank statement again presents a favorable exhibit, and shows a large gain in the reserve without a corresponding large gain in liabilities. The following are the changes:

Loans	Inc.	$1,877,763
Specie	Inc.	1,861,629
Deposits	Inc.	4,119,897
Legal Tenders	Inc.	776,300
Circulation	Dec.	102,582

Gold was firm until the bank statement was published, when the large increase in the specie average carried the price down to 114¾. Since our last edition the rates for carrying have been one and two per cent. The Gold Room forms ly adjourned at 2 o'clock.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday says: The government purchased two millions of five-twenties in accordance with the Treasury programme pre-lously announced. The proposals to sell were thirty-one in number, and embraced a total of over $2,300,000 bonds. The effect upon the government market of the large offerings at the Sub-Treasury was a decline of a quarter to three-eighths per cent., the list closing dull.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 23, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
New Jersey Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Erie	23½	23½	23¾	23½	23½
Harlem	144	144			
Reading	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104
Michigan Central	123	123	123	123	123
Michigan Southern	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Illinois Central	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwestern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
St. Paul	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
St. Paul preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Toledo and Wabash					
Toledo and Wabash pref.					
Fort Wayne	94½				
Chicago and Alton	84¾				
Ohio and Mississippi	38	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Western Union Telegraph		35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Pacific Mail		26½	26½	26½	26½
Adams Express		44½	44½	44½	44½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		15		14½	
American U. S. Express		43¼		44	
United States Express		45		44½	
Gold	114½	114½	114¼	114	114

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	99½	99½		¼
N. J. Central	100¾	100¾		¼
Erie	23½	23½		¼
Harlem	145	144		1
Reading	104¼	104		¼
Mich. Central	123	123		¼
Mich. Southern	97¼	96		1¼
Illinois Central	140	139		1
Clev. and Pitts	107	107¼	¼	
Chicago and North	87¾	87¾		¼
Do. preferred	89¼	88¾		½
Rock Island	119¾	117½		1¾
St. Paul	69	69¼	¼	
Do. preferred	80	79¾		¼
Tol. and Wabash	55¾	55¾		¼
Do. preferred	73	74	1	
Fort Wayne	94½	94½		
Chicago and Alton	114	114		
Ohio and Miss	38¾	37¾		1
Western U. Tel	36¼	35¾		½
Pacific Mail	26¾	26½		¼
Adams Express	45	44½		½
Wells, Fargo & Co	14¾	14¾		
American U. S. Ex	43¾	44	¼	
U. S. Express	45	44½		½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, May 23, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The markets were less active with a falling off in the demand for the leading articles. This, however, is to be expected, as the time for the spring rush has passed. The season has been an active one—in fact, the business, in the aggregate, has far exceeded any one that we have any remembrance of. The trade generally has been confined to the wants of the home market. Speculation has not been indulged in latterly. This leaves trade in its legitimate channels, and this will, no doubt, be the situation of affairs for some time to come. The end of the first six months trade is drawing to a close. Dealers are already settling up their affairs to see how this year will compare with last. The increase has been a large one. How the profits will compare is altogether another question. Bacon and Provisions—The firmness and activity that have ruled fome time past continues. Buyers are disposed to take hold freely. Previous prices have been fairly maintained. The stock on the market is not a large one, and dealers are already on the look out to see where an additional supply can be obtained. In comparison with fresh cured meat bacon at present prices is materially lower. Groceries —The market was steady with a good jobbing demand for the season. The falling off in trade is less than anuicipated when the season had to taken into consideration. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ARTHAS—The market was a quiet one, for the best of all is soon, you can not get it purchased with. A strictly prime article would bring 9@9¼. Common mixed lots would sell at various prices, ranging from $ 7.75 to $ 8.50 ₱ barrel. The receipts were small.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note. The firmness in the east has produced a similar effect here. We are quoting pearls $6.50 for common, at 6c; refined 6½c; pearl 9@9½c; pots $5.50@5.75c.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand; prices nominal at 5@6c ₱ gal.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store: fancy $3.50; No. 1 at $4.50; No. 2 at $5.00; No. 3 at $3.00; common at $2.50@3.00 ₱ dozen, as per quality

BEANS—Market dull and prices nominal, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices vary from $1.90@2.00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand was limited and prices were drooping. Sales were reported at the following: Apples 6@6½c; peaches—quarters 7@7½c; halves 9@9½.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade. Sales of Factory at 15@15½c; Goshen, Ohio, 15c; New York, 15c. The receipts were 265 bxs.

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FEED—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The millers report purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the wholesale prices for round lots: Bran $ 00 ₱ cwt; mid-

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 23, 1870.

The local money market continues easy, with but little doing in discounts, which are still quotable at current rates. There is a good deal of paper offering in small amounts. In local stocks there is no movement worthy of note.

In the New York financial market there are no new features to present. The accumulation of currency in the banks and in hands of outside parties is becoming burdensome from the difficulty of obtaining temporary employment for it upon prime collaterals, even at low rates of interest. Call loans are freely offered to a large amount in the aggregate at 4@5 per cent., and exceptional transactions are made upon government securities at 3 per cent.

—The steamship Donau, from New York on Saturday for Europe, took out $350,000 in specie.

—Foreign exchange was inactive, as is usual on steamer days. The nominal price of the best bankers 60 days' sterling bills is 109½; do. at short sight 110¼.

—The stock market showed a good degree of animation; the dealings were generally distributed, and prices of many of the most active shares improved. Governments were without important change in rates, with a moderate business.

The following is the latest advices concerning the cotton movement are taken from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending May 20. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 41,051 bales, against 38,206 bales last week, 37,936 bales the previous week, and 50,164 bales three weeks since, making the aggregate since September 1, 1869, up to to date, 2,719,023 bales, against 2,620,252 bales for the same period in 1868-9, an increase this season over last season of 98,771 bales.

—The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday afternoon says: The money market has worked with extreme ease throughout the day at rates last given. The bank statement again presents a favorable exhibit, and shows a large gain in the reserve without a corresponding large gain in liabilities. The following are the changes:

Loans	Inc.	$1,877,763
Specie	Inc.	1,861,629
Deposits	Inc.	4,119,897
Legal Tenders	Inc.	776,300
Circulation	Dec.	102,582

Gold was firm until the bank statement was published, when the large increase in the specie average carried the price down to 114¾. Since our last edition the rates for carrying have been one and two per cent. The Gold Room forms ly adjourned at 2 o'clock.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday says: The government purchased two millions of five-twenties in accordance with the Treasury programme pre-lously announced. The proposals to sell were thirty-one in number, and embraced a total of over $2,300,000 bonds. The effect upon the government market of the large offerings at the Sub-Treasury was a decline of a quarter to three-eighths per cent., the list closing dull.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 23, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
New York central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
New Jersey Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Erie	23½	23½	23¾	23½	23½
Harlem	144	144			
Reading	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104
Michigan Central	123	123	123	123	123
Michigan Southern	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Illinois Central	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwestern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
St. Paul	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
St. Paul preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Toledo and Wabash					
Toledo and Wabash pref.					
Fort Wayne	94½				
Chicago and Alton	84¾				
Ohio and Mississippi	38	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Western Union Telegraph		35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Pacific Mail		26½	26½	26½	26½
Adams Express		44½	44½	44½	44½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		15		14½	
American U. S. Express		43¾		44	
United States Express		45		44½	
Gold	114½	114½	114¼	114	114

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	99½	99½		
N. J. Central	100¾	100¾		¼
Erie	23½	23½		¼
Harlem	145	144		1
Reading	104¼	104		¼
Mich. Central	123	123		¼
Mich. Southern	97¼	96		1¼
Illinois Central	140	139		1
Clev. and Pitts	107	107¼	¼	
Chicago and North	87¾	87¾		¼
Do. preferred	89¼	88¾		½
Rock Island	119¾	117½		1¾
St. Paul	69	69¼	¼	
Do. preferred	80	79¾		¼
Tol. and Wabash	55¾	55¾		¼
Do. preferred	73	74	1	
Fort Wayne	94½	94½		
Chicago and Alton	114	114		
Ohio and Miss	38¾	37¾		1
Western U. Tel	36¼	35¾		½
Pacific Mail	26¾	26½		¼
Adams Express	45	44½		½
Wells, Fargo & Co	14¾	14¾		
American U. S. Ex	43¾	44	¼	
U. S. Express	45	44½		½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, May 23, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The markets were less active with a falling off in the demand for the leading articles. This, however, is to be expected, as the time for the spring rush has passed. The season has been an active one—in fact, the business, in the aggregate, has far exceeded any one that we have any remembrance of. The trade generally has been confined to the wants of the home market. Speculation has not been indulged in latterly. This leaves trade in its legitimate channels, and this will, no doubt, be the situation of affairs for some time to come. The end of the first six months trade is drawing to a close. Dealers are already settling up their affairs to see how this year will compare with last. The increase has been a large one. How the profits will compare is altogether another question. Bacon and Provisions—The firmness and activity that have ruled fome time past continues. Buyers are disposed to take hold freely. Previous prices have been fairly maintained. The stock on the market is not a large one, and dealers are already on the look out to see where an additional supply can be obtained. In comparison with fresh cured meat bacon at present prices is materially lower. Groceries —The market was steady with a good jobbing demand for the season. The falling off in trade is less than anuicipated when the season had to taken into consideration. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ARTHAS—The market was a quiet one, for the best of all is soon, you can not get it purchased with. A strictly prime article would bring 9@9¼. Common mixed lots would sell at various prices, ranging from $ 7.75 to $ 8.50 ₱ barrel. The receipts were small.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note. The firmness in the east has produced a similar effect here. We are quoting pearls $6.50 for common, at 6c; refined 6½c; pearl 9@9½c; pots $5.50@5.75c.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand; prices nominal at 5@6c ₱ gal.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store: fancy $3.50; No. 1 at $4.50; No. 2 at $5.00; No. 3 at $3.00; common at $2.50@3.00 ₱ dozen, as per quality

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 23, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Very dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Opened dull and easier, closed firmer at 96@c cash; buyer seller June. Next day afternoon dull and unsettled at 94c cash and 95@95½c buyer June.

CORN—Steady and firmer at 84@84½c for No 2, closing steady at the outside; this afternoon inactive and nominally 84c.

OATS—Dull and heavy and 1½c lower, closing quiet at 49½c.

RYE—Firmer at 79@80c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal.

HIGH WINES—Steady at $1 04½ for wooden.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork $20. Lard dull at 13½@13¾. Dry salted shoulders nominally at 10½@10¾, loose. Sugar cured hams at 15@15½c loose.

HOGS—Active and easier at $7 10@7 20 for common to choice.

CATTLE—Dull and 15@20c lower at $4 25@8 40 for stockers to extra prime shipping beeves.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat opened easy, lower; No 1 red offered at 1 17 without buyers; No 2 do $1 15. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats 56c for No 1 State. Rye firm at 95c for No 1 Western. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork a shade firmer; Eastern buyers are offering 23½c for May and June. No export response from sellers; crude firmer and held at $8 30 ₱ bbl.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat 2@3c better for the week; Michigan red $1 50 cash; Amber Wabash $1 52. No 1 white Wabash $1 55; regular $1 50. No 1 red $1 47. No 2 red Wabash $1 45; Amber Michigan $1 44. No 2 white Wabash $1 42; corn a shade lower; No 1 56c; No 2 55c. Oats quiet; No 1 53c. No 2 50c. Freights dull and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 23.—Wheat—No 1 white firm; extra $1 53. No 1 do $1 48. No 2 do $1 45. Oats—western 58c; State 59c. Barley $1 50 ₱ central.

GROCERIES, &c.

Teas! Teas! Teas!

WE ARE NOW SELLING MORE

TEAS

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY,

For the reason that we keep only the BEST QUALITIES and sell at the CLOSEST MARGINS.

A FULL STOCK OF

Fresh Choice Groceries,

Always on hand and will be sold Low.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

(Successor to Little & Baird.)

NEW GOODS.

150 six pound boxes of Oswego Silver Gloss and Empire Pearl Gloss Starch.

25 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Mottled German Soap.

A co. Star Brand Sugar Cured Hams, Beef and Breakfast Bacon.

Pure Olive Oil and Prince of Wales Salad Sauce.

A full assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, Sauces &c., just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

GEORGE W. McCLURE,

346 LIBERTY STREET.

Goods delivered free in any part of Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. M'DERMOTT

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

S. P. Shriver & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Have Removed from Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield st., to their Warehouse

Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty Street

ABOVE THE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,

Where they will be happy to see all their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty street.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENS; BUSH TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY,

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS;

TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

PIG IRON.

1,000 Tons Neutral Close Iron,

On consignment, for sale at a bargain from the Furnace.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

Fine Steam Refined Lard Oil,

Suitable for Machinery, Woolen Manufacturers and Burning in Lamps.

Pure Sperm Oil,

Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil,

No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil,

No. 1 Elain Lard Oil,

Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Neatsfoot Oil,

No. 1 Winter Strained Neatsfoot Oil,

Pure Bone Oil,

Crude Sperm Oil,

Crude Whale Oil,

Crude Lard Oil,

Crude Neatsfoot Oil,

Crude Bone Oil,

Crude Elain Lard Oil,

Crude Tallow Oil,

Crude Grease Oil,

Crude Miners' Oil,

Crude Machine Oil,

Crude Rosin Oil,

Crude Petroleum Oil,

Crude Shale Oil,

Crude Coal Oil,

Crude Paraffine Oil,

Crude Benzine Oil,

Crude Naphtha Oil,

Crude Gasoline Oil,

Crude Burning Fluid Oil,

Crude Lubricating Oil,

Crude Illuminating Oil,

Crude Refined Oil,

Crude Refined Petroleum Oil,

Crude Refined Shale Oil,

Crude Refined Coal Oil,

Crude Refined Paraffine Oil,

Crude Refined Benzine Oil,

Crude Refined Naphtha Oil,

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Crude Refined Burning Fluid Oil,

Crude Refined Lubricating Oil,

Crude Refined

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870.

THE election of SANFORD E. CHURCH to the office of Chief Justice of New York so far from removing him from the arena of politics, will be used by his friends to bring him more conspicuously before the country as a Democratic Presidential aspirant. His majority will be pointed to as proof that he is a "running man," and that he carries New York in his pocket. HOFFMAN will pretty certainly have a competitor in CHURCH, who is the better man.

DURING the sitting of the Episcopal Convention, in Philadelphia, a resolution was offered that the prayer for the Congress of the United States be extended to the Legislature of the State, the mover expressing the opinion that our State Legislators equally required praying for. The resolution, however, did not pass, possibly from a conviction that this class of officials are beyond the efficacy of prayer, or more probably from the charitable opinion expressed by a member, that they are included in the clause, "and all others in authority."

FREE Trade papers that are not ashamed to avow their principles, are demanding that those who shirk under the cloak of "revenue reform," should throw off the mask and take openly free trade ground without further deception. This is simple honesty, but it is not according to the programme, which contemplates that the "reformers" shall play out their part. Free Trade means direct taxation for the support of the Government and the abolition of custom houses. For this the "reformers" are headed, but the time for the avowal is not yet.

GEN. SHERMAN'S expressions, if not purposes, sometimes invite sharp criticism. His imperious nature renders him essentially despotic. His lack of sense in undertaking to fight the settled convictions of men, his contempt for whatever he does not like, render him an unsafe adviser, more especially in matters outside of military affairs. The General's letter to the recent meeting in New York concerning Indian affairs, is an instance in point, and it is not at all surprising that he should suffer under the almost universal comment of the press. At one time General SHERMAN's influence with General GRANT was considerable. There is reason to believe, however, that it is not as great as it was. It would be a gratification to many true friends of Gen. GRANT and his administration to be assured that in the future it will be even less.

AMERICANS who read are, we fancy, always pleased to hear of M. LABOULAYE, the author of *Paris in America*. A few days ago, we stated that before the late election, he had written a letter to a friend, in which he gave reasons why he intended to vote affirmatively on the plebiscite. The unpleasant consequences of the publication of that letter afford an interesting illustration of the intensity, one may say, the ferocity of party spirit among the so-called French Liberals. They presently started the "cry" in the newspapers that M. LABOULAYE's son had been appointed First Secretary of Legation at Constantinople as a reward for his father's infidelity to the popular cause. The son, PAUL LABOULAYE, has been fifteen years in the diplomatic service, and his appointment to Constantinople was made out and signed by Count DARU, months before his father's letter, advising an affirmative vote, was written—LABOULAYE has experienced another proof of the kindness with which the Radicals remember past services. A few evenings before the election, at a meeting in Versailles, he attempted to state his reasons for his intended vote, when he was repeatedly interrupted and insulted, and finally got a hearing with the greatest difficulty. Finally, it is expected that the students of the College of France, in which he is a professor, will treat him as the medical students treated Dr. TARDIEU.

ABOUT a week ago, Count Louis CORTE was received by President GRANT as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Italy. The short speeches made on the occasion when his credentials were presented, did not vary from the traditional form in such cases. The President's response, Italy was referred to as "a country in which all who claim to be more or less indebted for the rank which they occupy in the scale of nations." Italy has lately been unfortunate in its representatives. Readers remember that among the party slain by the robbers in Greece, was a Secretary of the Italian legation at Athens. About the same time, an Italian Consul was assassinated at Buenos Ayres. His name was CHAPERON, and he had for many years represented Italy at Assomption. For some time before his death he had been a good deal talked about in connection with the charge of having appropriated numerous deposits of money entrusted to him by families in Paraguay during the troubles of the country. He was poniarded in the street, near his own house, late in the evening. To the dagger left in the wound was attached a paper inscribed, "Thus is punished who dishonors Italy." The attachment of the inscription was characteristic, and may have been intended to mislead, if CHAPERON was correct in the opinion he expressed, that it was a Brazilian, in high place, who had slain him.

ROYAL favoritism seems to have been the root of the recent disturbances in Portugal. The Duc de LOULE and the Duc de SALDANHUA have long been rivals in the struggle for influence with the King, and consequent political ascendancy. SALDANHUA, a rather famous soldier, has been strong in the good will of the army and in the admiration of the towns, while LOULE has had great influence over the mind of the King. The single object of the late movement, as understood by the people at least, has been the displacement of the King's favorite Minister and the elevation of SALDANHUA in his stead. Such a change would not necessarily involve a revolution. It is possible that a more comprehensive and radical purpose has been the motive of one of the parties; a notion countenanced by the telegraphic dispatches contained in our issue of yesterday. According to this view, the troubles at Lisbon are the first practical advance towards the realization of a scheme, long favored by small parties both in Portugal and Spain, and which seeks to unite the two countries under one head. LUIS THE FIRST we may readily suppose reconciled without difficulty to the sacrifice of his Minister, DE LOULE, by the possession of the crown of Spain, with SALDANHUA as one of his Ministers. Republicanism evidently has no chance in Spain; it will have a King, and his Portuguese majesty would, it is likely, suit as well as any of the retired royal gentlemen who have been named for the place.

A WRITER in the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, referring to the State of Florida, says:

> "This State can scarcely be said to have ever been properly settled at all. One of the largest States of the Union in territorial extent, with an area of 56,000 square miles, nearly as large as the whole of New England its population to day scarcely exceeds 160,000—little more than the population of the single city of Newark. Of its 28,000,000 of acres, less than 3,000,000 have ever been set in crop. And nearly the whole of these are now in the market, advertised by tax collectors for the payment of taxes. I cannot learn that there is a single plantation in the State now under anything like full cultivation. Along the whole extent of St. John's river, for two hundred miles, the most magnificent and beautiful tide-water on the continent, I am told that there are not a dozen cultivated farms, and this comprises the richest and most attractive regions of the State—hin-teen-twenties of which are still covered with the primeval forests."

The day is at hand when Florida will leap ahead in the march of improvement. With its vast capabilities of soil, climate, rivers and forests it cannot be otherwise. Already shrewd men from the North are turning their attention to this State, which in extent is nearly equal to all New England. It is estimated that within the last year not less than twenty thousand persons have visited the regions watered by the St. Johns. Many made permanent investments to which they will soon return, and not a few have remained to grow fruit and cotton and manufacture lumber, cultivate the cane, engage in trade, or enter upon mechanical pursuits. No one doubts the prosperity. Within the next ten years the oranges of Florida, superior to any others, will be found in all our markets. Hundreds of groves are being set out, which in from five to seven years will be at maturity. The pineries are of almost unlimited extent and quality. The proper management of the soil of Eastern Florida, with reference to small fruits and perhaps general agriculture, is a problem which will not long want a solution. Capital is fast finding its way into railroads and seeking other investments. Jacksonville, the principal city of the State, is enjoying a rapid growth. Between two and three hundred buildings, generally of an excellent character, have been constructed there within the last year or are under way. Many more are projected, and real estate has an activity something like that of Chicago when that city took the start which it has held ever since. That the population of the city—which at present is about ten thousand—is to increase rapidly, and become very considerable, is not questioned. A very large part of the influx of stangers the last winter either abided at Jacksonville the whole time they remained from their Northern homes or made it the base of operations while they found their way up the beautiful St. Johns river or diverged into other parts of the State. This human tide came from nearly every State, but the Northern Seaboard was most numerously represented. Those that returned did so with nothing but praises on their lips,—very many with the deliberately formed purpose to go back with an army of recruits, to become permanent residents or enjoy for a season the advantages of the incomparable climate. A well formed emigration system, independent of these influences, promises to supply Florida with a thrifty population, whose well-directed labor for a single day will produce more than three and four in almost any other part of the country.

THE Philadelphia *North American* is added to the list of influential papers now in favor of a revision of the Constitution as the only means of preventing Legislative corruption. When the COMMERCIAL started the ball the prediction was made that it would acquire momentum, though slowly at first, from the Republican press of the State. We have not been disappointed. Our Philadelphia contemporary refers to Ohio as proof of the efficacy of such a remedy; points to the action of the Illinois Convention as encouragement for ourselves, and to the following condensed statement of the provisions of the new Constitution about to be submitted to the people of that State, as worthy of our early imitation:

> "Special legislation is prohibited upon all classes of subjects upon which a lobby can be congregated or subsidized.
>
> "No corporation shall be created or have its charter renewed or extended by special law.
>
> "No law shall be passed making an irrevocable grant of special privileges.
>
> "The General Assembly of the Legislature must take an oath that he has not expended any money, or been party or privy thereto, or corrupt use of any means by himself or others, and that he will not accept any gift or other compensation from any person while a member of the Legislature, for any vote he may give or without such publicity and formality as may be prescribed by law, and that taking a bribe shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, and the fact of this oath to disqualify the person from ever holding any office of honor or profit in the State. The Legislature will, of course, bear these things in mind, when they are assembled by one proclamation.
>
> "All bills and amendments thereto must be printed before they can be passed.
>
> "No act of the General Assembly shall take effect until fifty days after the adjournment thereof, unless by the vote of two-thirds of its members it shall be put in operation immediately.
>
> "The authority of the Legislature to add to the State debt, includes for war purposes, is limited to the sum of $250,000.
>
> "The total expenditure for the new State House is limited to $3,500,000.
>
> "The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts, or in any manner loan or ex-tend its credit to, or assume the debts or liabilities of any individual, nor shall it release any indebtedness due to the State.
>
> "The State shall never be made defendant in any suit in law or equity.
>
> "No officer shall have his term of office extended by law, after his election.
>
> "The pay of the members of the Legislature to be fixed by law, and the Legislature shall not by law, nor can it change such compensation except for future Legislatures. No other allowance for mileage or perquisites shall be allowed, and other perquisites shall be limited to $50 for each member.
>
> "There is to be restriction upon the duration of the sessions of the General Assembly.
>
> "A veto of two-thirds of each house is required to pass a bill vetoed by the Governor, instead of a majority, as at present."

It will be the duty of the Republicans in presenting legislative candidates, to bring forward none that are not sound on this question, and we quite agree with our Philadelphia contemporary in the following suggestion.

> "In true way to make a legislative reform, as far as we are in Philadelphia are concerned, is to secure in keeping amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth, and to make the election of members to give a mandate or as are contained in the Constitution of Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania. The Union League indorsed by the Republican gene al committees of the City and County, and made every Republican candidate for the Legislature march square up to the chalk and define his position for or against it."

A DEBATE.

On the nineteenth instant the subject of appointing a minister to Rome was brought up in the House of Representatives, where it gave rise to one of the most animated debates of the session. The discussion took the widest possible range and called forth an overwhelming display of historical knowledge, while the encounter of mind with mind elicited scintillations of wit all but dazzling. One Democratic member declared that "there was no reason in the past history of Rome why this country should not hold diplomatic relations with her."

A very astonishing proposition. As we understand the matter, Rome, called that "the country of CICERO and CÆSAR certainly commended itself so far as history was concerned." These names made the argument seem plausible. To refuse to appoint a Minister to a country in which these men once lived doesn't look well. And the member went on to affirm that it was "Rome's present title, its religious aspect, that was arraigned and assailed here." His meaning appears to have been that, the actual history of Rome having been peculiarly glorious, the conduct of the people who disapprove of the Pope and his government, especially of those who oppose the appointment of an American Minister at his court, is peculiarly objectionable.

Another member, also a Democrat, referred to Rome as "the birthplace of Christianity." When reminded that Nazareth in Palestine was commonly supposed to be entitled to that honor, the representative showed how familiar he was with the whole subject. He promptly replied that, when he spoke of Rome as the birthplace of Christianity, he meant "ancient Christianity," and not "modern Protestantism," or "modern transcendentalism," or "modern free-lovism." This congressman seems to belong to the religious school represented by a theological student of our acquaintance, who, when asked what form of religion was in the ascendant when CHRIST came into the world, with cheerful intelligence, answered that Popery was then the prevailing religion. Scathing charges of Know-Nothingism were brought against some of those who opposed the Roman mission—and these charges were met in ways more or less satisfactory. Terrible is the fanaticism of the times. It has crossed the Ohio and controls a through line to New Orleans, on Louisville and Nashville, and it is no exaggeration to say that while the Baltimore Company has no power at all in Kentucky and Tennesse, the Pennsylvania is active and influential. Not only this, but the great Pennsylvania corporation has under its auspices three different projected lines striking due South, one going from Pittsburgh south to Charleston, another over the Cumberland Valley Railroad down the Shenandoah Valley through Virginia to a connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and still another, called the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad makes a connection with the Northern Central, *avoiding Baltimore*, and then across through Eastern Virginia. This, says the *North American*, is the price the Baltimore Company will have to pay for the Pittsburgh connection which was known beforehand in Philadelphia and Baltimore, but Pittsburgh was resolutely ignorant on the subject. We cannot say we regret the course of events, although being willing to see our neighbors flourish, we had no disposition to interfere with Baltimore. This while trouble would be avoided if Pittsburgh had acquiesced in the transfer of the unfinished Connellsville line to the proposed Southern Pennsylvania route, which would have made a new line from Pittsburgh traversing the entire southern chain of counties tributary to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Not having done so, we have provided railroads from these counties leading to Philadelphia.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Sketches of the New Members.

We give below brief sketches of the new members of the French Ministry, as reported by a cable telegram from Paris. As will be seen all are liberals and in favor of the new reforms introduced by the Emperor and sanctioned by the French people:

DUKE DE GRAMONT, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Antoine Agenor Alfred, Duke de Gramont, was born in Paris on the 11th of August, 1819. He was therefore 19 years old when Louis Gulche, but after the death of his father, Prince de Bidache, in 1854, succeeded to his present title. Being the son of a former general of division, he entered the military school, Ecole Polytechnique in 1837, where he remained two years, when he declined to enter the artillery, to which branch of the service he had been appointed. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Emperor Napoleon III. and on the 21 of August, 1852, the day of the famous *coup d'etat*, made his debut in public life. Immediately after he was sent to the Court of Pietro-Leopoldo, to Cassel, to Stuttgart, where he remained till April, 1858, when he was sent to Paris in his same capacity. While here he was instrumental in inducing Sardinia to join in the alliance against Russia, and was afterwards sent on an Ambassador to Rome, remaining there till 1861, and obtaining the grand cordon of the Pius IX order. During this last named year he was appointed Ambassador to Austria, a position he held for five years. The Duke de Gramont was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor in June, 1855, and Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick of Wurtemburg, and of that of St. Maurice and Lazare of Savoy. In his political life he is a liberal, belonging to what is known as the Left center in the Corps Legislatif, which comprises the constitutional supporters of the Emperor, as distinguished from the Left and Right, or extreme parties. He has the Duke married a daughter of Mr. Mackenzie, of Scotland, several children.

JACQUES EMILLIENE MEGE, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

M. Mege is a native of Riom, where he was born on the 15th of September, 1817. He received a fine education, studied law, and graduated LL.D. He practiced at the bar of Clermont-Ferrand in 1841 and 1845, and during the last named year was appointed Substitute as Judge. In 1862 he became Mayor of Clermont, which office he held for a year in addition to that of the General Council. In 1863, M. Mege was elected to the Corps Legislatif from the first electoral district of the department of Puy de Leme, and was re-elected last year. In politics, he is a liberal, belonging to what is M. Olivier, and he longs to the "left center."

CHARLES JANACK PHICHON, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The successor of the Marquis de Talhouet is a graduate of the political school of M. Thiers, but belongs to the "right center" in the Corps Legislatif. He has been long known as one of the principal defenders of the occupation of Rome by the French army, and has not changed in this regard. Although he does not belong to the extreme Catholic party, M. Pichon represents the Department of the Nord in the Chamber, and, as such, is one of the opposed from his early association, is liberal in the political sense, and a supporter of the constitutional empire.

AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME.

Bishops Kenrick and Purcell Write a Bold Letter Against the New Dogma.

Bishops Kenrick, of St. Louis, and Purcell, of Cincinnati, have written a vigorous rejoinder to the blow-hot-and-blow-cold letter of Bishop Spalding on the question of pontifical infallibility. The concluding portions is as follows:

> Why does he ask for new definitions which do violence to the conscience of several, by his ex-cathedra assertion of a doctrine which, according to the universal history, the tenure of the Popes, the whole of the first twelve centuries and the Greek church are not in harmony with the new dogma, and all but a few of the last six? Is it very necessary to wish to define as an article of faith an opinion which appears to be lack up of God's revelation to scripture and tradition, while it is contradicted by many facts? Is it not better for the peace of the Church to continue any longer a discussion which has been carried on for a long time, and which we cannot refrain from expressing our unfeigned regret that the friends so devoted to the interests of the Holy See have raised by their indiscreet zeal many difficulties and dangers which nothing to gain. But we have firm confidence that the Holy Spirit will not suffer the Church to err in all hearts. We are convinced that the promises made to the Church such as the Rock or Peter will not fail, and that neither such or such a party or such or such a man will be necessary to the Church in order to obtain the victory. Deeply regretting the circumstances which have called forth this letter, we, the undersigned, remain no less the sincere friends and admirers of your zeal and talent, but also humble servants, in the Lord, on behalf and in the name of several Bishops of the United States of North America.

The letters written by the wife of McFarland, which he has caused to be published to neutralize the effect of her statement since the trial—a statement, by the way, that must convince candid minds that he is a weak independently of the killing of Richardson—is said by those who have taken pains to read them, to justify the remark by the *World* that he is "one of the meanest and most despicable of cowards," and that the publication "displays an unusual depth of degradation." It is said that the letters amply prove the truth of MRS. RICHARDSON's statement of the reasons which compelled her separation from him.

THE great musical jubilee to be given in New York in the middle of June will take place at the Empire Skating Rink, the largest building in America, the length of which is 430 feet, and the breadth 200 feet, unobstructed by pillars or obstacles such as impeded the sight and hearing in the Boston Coliseum. The building is of iron, remarkable for its strength, durability and resonance, its acoustic properties being wonderful in such a space. It will be sumptuously furnished with chairs and sofas, and it will comfortably seat twenty thousand persons.

THE great Paris Exhibition, which opened on the first inst., and will close on the 20th of June, embraces a vast collection of works of art, among which are 2,991 paintings, 1,238 designs, 1,242 sculptures, 304 engravings, and 117 lithographic, architectural and other works of similar character. Sixty-eight medals, vained at 40 francs, are to be distributed to the several classes of art exhibitors, and two medals of honor, vained at 4,000 francs each, awarded to the authors of the best works in the exhibition; one each for painting and sculpture.

SOME of the New York papers continue to pick the bones of the McFarland trial. What the degree of the decidedly portion of the reporters must be it is not difficult to imagine. The trial will long stand remarkable for the opportunity it gave for gratifying personal malignity and doing almost everything, but fairly and dispassionately dispensing justice. That portion of the press which dealt most largely and tonily in the business will long rest under its odium.

THE recent mysterious drop in Reading stock is accounted for by the presence of a woman in the case, a shrewd down East Yankee lady, and reported to be a millionaire who takes a "flyer" in Wall street twice a year. Six months ago, when the stock was down in the vicinity of 94 to 95, she made her usual semi-annual purchase of $80,000 to $90,000 worth, which she carried patiently until the rise to 106 the other day enabled her to sell at a magnificent profit.

THE seventeenth annual reunion of the alumni of Girard College, Philadelphia, and the 120th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard, was held at the college Saturday morning.

"OUR RAILROAD PROGRAMME."

A Philadelphia View of the Connellsville, Baltimore and Ohio and Other Roads—And of Pittsburgh.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in speaking of the completion of the Connellsville Railroad in November next, and of the proposed organization of a new line of railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago to connect with it, under the name of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad, adverts to the past present and future relations existing between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio and Connellsville Railroads, and the results of the gigantic efforts of these enterprising corporations. It says that for many years an amicable understanding, though not a written one, prevails between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies that neither should interfere with the other's field of operations, which, for some years, was scrupulously adhered to, and proved eminently successful in preventing the inroads of the New York monopolies. The Hempfield connection was frustrated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, because it would take from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the trade of the Wheeling route, and the former directed its attention to the building of railways in Pennsylvania, and to connection with the lakes and central regions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The Baltimore and Ohio Company on its side faithfully adhered to the compact, and did not enter Pennsylvania or seek any direct connection with the lakes; and the long continued neglect of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and of the Ligonier Valley Railroad, was due to fidelity with which the agreement was adhered to. But, says the *North American*, the irascible and impracticable city of Pittsburgh broke through the agreement and compelled these two great corporations to enter into a field of competition against each other. Pittsburgh struggled for the prize of the Connellsville Railroad, but Baltimore, knowing the cost, did not feel much inclination to rejoice over it. The Pennsylvania Railroad then completed the Pan-Handle route, grasped every railroad through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois leading to Cincinnati, Indianopolis, St. Louis or Chicago, and is now the dominant power in the three great States west of us. It has crossed the Ohio and controls a through line to New Orleans, on Louisville and Nashville, and it is no exaggeration to say that while the Baltimore Company has no power at all in Kentucky and Tennesse, the Pennsylvania is active and influential. Not only this, but the great Pennsylvania corporation has under its auspices three different projected lines striking due South, one going from Pittsburgh south to Charleston, another over the Cumberland Valley Railroad down the Shenandoah Valley through Virginia to a connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and still another, called the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad makes a connection with the Northern Central, *avoiding Baltimore*, and then across through Eastern Virginia. This, says the *North American*, is the price the Baltimore Company will have to pay for the Pittsburgh connection which was known beforehand in Philadelphia and Baltimore, but Pittsburgh was resolutely ignorant on the subject. We cannot say we regret the course of events, although being willing to see our neighbors flourish, we had no disposition to interfere with Baltimore. This while trouble would be avoided if Pittsburgh had acquiesced in the transfer of the unfinished Connellsville line to the proposed Southern Pennsylvania route, which would have made a new line from Pittsburgh traversing the entire southern chain of counties tributary to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Not having done so, we have provided railroads from these counties leading to Philadelphia.

OVER NICE.

A Traitor Standing on the Order of his Treason.

General Magruder denies a statement of General Cameron, made in the Senate on the 5th ult., that he had intended to transfer the battery of which he had the command on the opening of the rebellion to the service of the rebel army, after pledging himself to President Lincoln to stand by him during the war. This General Magruder, who is very severe in his comments on General Cameron, pronounces a "monstrous, malicious, reckless and infamous lie." He explains that he had a perfect understanding with President Lincoln at the time as to his course, saying to the President that if his State, Virginia, seceded he would fight for those among whom he was born and bred, his relations and friends, who believed they were right; that he would be true and faithful to the obligations of his commission as long as he held it, and that the President and his family should sleep in safety whenever he was on guard. The President replied, "Yes, I know it; you are an officer of the army, and a Southern gentleman, and incapable of any but honorable conduct." General Magruder then thanked the President and said: "If I do resign you shall be the first to hear of it after my resignation is placed in the hands of the Adjutant." "Why," said the President, "should you do that?" to which General Magruder replied: "I wish to be gracefully off with the old love before I am on with the new." The President expressed his sorrow at his loss; but said, "if you must go, I will help you to be gracefully off with the old love." A day or two after Virginia seceded, Magruder resigned and repaired to the White House, where he called to get admission, but a brother officer promised to inform the President next morning of his resignation. The next morning he repaired to Long Bridge, which was guarded by a rifle battery, and at his request the officer incommand lowered the bridge to let him pass, remarking, "Colonel, I will lower the drawbridge, but I would do it with far greater pleasure if you were coming *from* Virginia instead of going to Virginia." He stopped at Alexandria a day and a night, where he received the acceptance of his resignation, which he always thought was by order of Mr. Lincoln himself.

GOICOURIA'S LAST HOURS.

Interview with Dr Rodas Before the Execution—Brutality of the Officers Composing the Court—Horrible Scenes at the Garrote—Thirty Thousand Spectators, &c.

[Havana Correspondence (May 11) New York World.]

The execution of General Domingo Goicouria on last Saturday is yet a leading subject of conversation and discussion in this city of Havana. I have additional particulars as to his capture and execution, that I think may not prove uninteresting to your readers, particularly as the interest attaching to all they relate to was so well known in your city. When captured, General Goicouria had been on the Guajaba Key nearly five days, and most of the time had subsisted upon land crabs which he cat, and had been without water for nearly twenty-four hours. He had become separated from the companions who landed upon the key with him two days before, and during which they were preparing to give up the search, when two sailors, who had fingered behind, noticed the General, he having changed his position, believing all dangers gone. The two sailors immediately recognized him, and, in order to despair at having been seen, and knowing all hopes of escape lost, he turned and fought with sticks—having lost his pistol days previously—and knocked down one of the sailors, asking to be killed, but was in turn knocked down, and so captured. When overpowered he at once gave his true name and rank.

INTERVIEW WITH DR RODAS.

You know that General Goicouria was brought after the capture to Puerto Principe, where he was confronted by General De Rodas. In this interview he stated that he knew the Spaniards would take his life, and that he was at death's door, but he had no regrets to express, and gloried in the thirty years' support he had given to the Cuban cause. He gave the names of those who had landed from the open boat on the Guajaba Key, and stated that they were well armed, and if met would sell their lives dearly; but he believed they had escaped to the mainland. In this he was probably correct, for all the Spaniards upon the Key have resulted in finding no one. Only a small dog, which one of the party owned, has been found, and this the wantonness the Spaniards killed the poor animal. General Goicouria told General Rodas that he had intended leaving the island with General Jordan, but was prevented from so doing by Frederick Capdevila, who had gained him on business, and even offered him his own plantation and all Pichipuntas, but he (Goicouria) declined, knowing that his seventieth year and their attendant infirmities unfitted him for the position. Dr. Frederick Capedes charged him with an important commission to Mexico, and he was about to start to discharge it that he was intercepted by the Spanish authorities and sent to Puerto Principe by Spaniards, placed them upon his person, including the Spanish flag without any apparent struggles. His body was kept in the garrote until three o'clock, when, after remaining unburied in the criminal's graveyard, the authorities having refused to give it up to his relatives, it was buried. Dr. Rodas witnessed his execution, and, beyond the insults to the heroic dead, believes the proceedings were orderly well. This was no doubt greatly due to a proclamation from Governor Roberts urging the people to thus act.

The steamer Lloyd Aspinwall has gone to Key Sal, in search of provisions, where she is now beyond the reach of the Havana volunteers, who are on the alert to capture her relative to the American Consul General. She left New York last week with a cargo received by the insurgents, that, having seen the true state of things, he had beconedisgusted, and was leaving the island. It is said that he has left New York good grounds for declaring there is no truth in the claim—that Cuba de Libre—that was said.

ARRIVAL AT HAVANA.

On the way from Nuevitas to Havana General Goicouria freely engaged in conversation with many of the passengers of the steamer. He was oh, warmly defending the Cuban cause, and hoping for its ultimate triumph. As for his personal fate he declared himself indifferent, as he had lived the three score years and ten years allotted by the psalmist as the term of life. He was landed in Havana in an unexpected direction, and hurried to prison through back streets in order to save him from the insulting remarks of the thousands of Spaniards who had assembled on the wharves and on the streets along which he was to pass. You know that almost as soon as he had reached the prison a drum-head court-martial was assembled to try him, the formality of his person was required, and then the question of punishment. The sentence, one of the most brutal members of the court wanted him tied to the tail of a horse and dragged through the streets of Havana to death. Another and more merciful member asked that he be tied to a stake in the public square. By a vote of 5 to 4 the latter of these barbarous propositions were voted down, and death by the garrote, the punishment of criminals, was the sentence. The execution to take place the next morning, Saturday, at 8 A. M., as before stated.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

General Goicouria was not at all unnerved when told the decision of the court, but stated that he would have preferred being shot; but that he saw that the Spaniards were resolved to treat him with the same cruelty that they had shown to his friends Lopez and Pinto, so he would not complain, but would meet death in any form presented as a brave man should. At 2 A. M. he was placed in *capilla* and furnished with a priest, and an hour later he was removed to Castle Principe, a distance of nearly two and a half miles, and was made to walk all the way, the Spaniards, now and then, reckoning upon breaking down the old man and so cause him to meet death in a state of physical prostration, but in this they were egregiously mistaken. The General's strength and courage literally rose several stages under the harrassment. The decision of the drum-head court-martial was known throughout Havana within an hour after it was rendered, and long before daylight there were several thousand persons assembled around Castle Principe and on the grounds chosen for the execution. At five A. M. two pieces of General Goicouria's, the Senoritas de Mora, dressed in deep mourning, sent to the carriage by the Governor and had an interview with him. Both in going to and returning from the castle these ladies were hooted at, and insulted by hundreds of Spanish officers, and several times the actual intervention of a number of Spanish officers, who were detailed to accompany the senoritas, was required to save them from personal maltreatment, so great was the Spanish rage against their victim and his relatives.

AT THE GARROTE.

At 7:30 A. M., General Goicouria was marched from the castle to the place of execution, his hands tied in front of him, and guarded by 300 armed volunteers. He had about eight hundred yards to go, and walked the whole distance with great composure, twice on the way exchanging salutes with volunteer officers he knew, a smile each time playing over his features. Arrived at the garrote, he ascended the platform unaided and with quick steps, and turning towards the people, endeavored to address them, but, as told you in my last, the music of two bands and the roll of some forty drums were at once especially employed to drown his voice. Notwithstanding this, he labored hard to have himself heard, opening his mouth wide, gesticulating with his tied hands, and his body calls from one side to the nankin pants and vest, and bottle-green colored hat, presenting an affecting spectacle. Nothing he said was understood, though every body thinks his closing words were, "Free Cuba there!" Apparently nettled at the success of the Spaniards in preventing his words from reaching those for whom he designed, he threw himself into the hands of the garroter, and was soon despatched, dying without any apparent struggles. His body was kept in the garrote until three P. M., when, after remaining unburied in the criminal's graveyard, the authorities having refused to give it up to his relatives, it was buried. Dr. Rodas witnessed his execution, and, beyond the insults to the heroic dead, believes the proceedings were orderly well. This was no doubt greatly due to a proclamation from Governor Roberts urging the people to thus act.

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